$H_{max} = Ki_{max} = 2440 \text{ Oe}.$ 

The measuring circuit consists of Cm, Ca, Rsh, and Fl (fluxmeter), as shown in Fig. 2. Coils C and C are connected in opposition so as to remove/interference associated with changes in the field due to fluctuations of the current in C<sub>H</sub>. The shunting rheostat R serves to adjust the compensation. The effect in question is measured by reference to the deflection of the light spot of the fluxmeter Fl. When the pressure is removed slowly, in addition to the change in magnetic flux associated with the fall in pressure, there is also a certain amount of "creep" in the light spot of the fluxmeters, mainly due to the torsional moment of the suspension fiber. An allowance for the "creep" of the light spot is made by ordinary calibration of the fluxmeter, but in addition to this the flux varies smoothly, at a definite velocity. Atx20xana Different measuring coils  $(n_1 = 3960 \text{ and } n_2 = 6240 \text{ turns respect-}$ ively) are used at 20 and -196°C so that the resistance in the fluxmeter circuit should be xmxxx (under 30  $\Omega$ ) while maintaining a large enough number of turns in C<sub>M</sub>. \*

\* The measurements are made in the following order : 1) Gas from the supply cylinder is introduced into the apparatus through the value 8 up to a pressure of  $p_0 = 150$  atm ; the value 17 is closed. 2)Oil 16 is forced into the compression cylinder 9 to a pressure of about 2000 atm. 3) There is a 10-min delay in order to establish the temperature. 4) With the fluxmeter switched on, the solenoid is connected to the dc supply. Using rheostats R (Fig.2),

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